SPRING, 1863.

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CELEBRATED HAIR DYE

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EDWARD L. HOLMES, M. D.

[illegible]

EYE AND EAR.

DR. UNDERWOOD.

[illegible]

THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1863.

THE NEWS.

The nation had a full blown rumor yesterday, one of the olden time. It was shipped by railroad to New York and thence telegraphed widely. Our right advanced two miles, and Gen. Hooker, gallant, noble, "fighting Joe" was killed again. To all this a quiet Chaplain at Philadelphia gives the quietus by his statement, which we give with the original rumor elsewhere. Gen. Burnside's order to his soldiers rings like the note of a bugle. The advices from the Rappahannock are to yesterday.

In the House the Treasury Bill is still under discussion. Sunset Cox took occasion to vent his spleen against New England. From present appearances the national banking system of Mr. Chase, strengthened by the recommendation of the President, will be defeated in important points wherein it has the sympathies of the people.

The Copperheads in the several Legislatures now in session are as much like one another as they are unlike loyal men. In the Wisconsin Senate, Senator Wilkins yesterday gave these gentry a sound set-back in a resolution an antidote to Keogh's lesson of the previous day. In Springfield the traitors are cowed by a wholesome realization that they are getting too far ahead. The move of Vandever, though a legitimate sequence of Goudy and Fuller's teachings, has frightened the more sensible of the crew. At Indianapolis the Secessionists have voted down an investigation into the secret organizations, as they decline to impeach themselves.

Fitz John Porter is cashiered and dismissed the service. He is a graduate of West Point, leached through and through with its worst instincts and trainings. He entered the service in 1845. Was a native of New Hampshire. Any of our readers who are astonished at this, will remember that the editor of the secesh *Times* of this city was from Vermont. New England has always produced a limited breed of rattlesnakes, deadly as cobras.

Elsewhere we give the first statement of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, relative to the transactions of his Bureau, combined with his highly satisfactory exhibit of results and prospects. Mr. Boutwell makes many important suggestions, including modifications of the law. The entire document will be read with interest.

TRADE WITH THE REBELS.

We are glad to notice some slight decrease in the laxness of military rule under which the trade with the rebels in the Southwest has grown to enormous dimensions. We hail it as such, that Gen. Grant has issued an order advancing the price of permits for such trade; for though the sum of one hundred dollars is not one at which any of these sharp, unscrupulous traders will stick, it is sufficient to give a permit a character, and make the collection of the fee worthy the attention of the officers in charge.

But there is something wrong about it not yet reached. As we understand the purpose of the presence of our army in the Southwest it is to weaken the rebels. Practically it is and has been for, the past year only an immense body guard to a [illegible] caravan of merchant adventurers, running in and out of our lines, calling themselves loyal men, but little careful to establish the same character for those of whom they purchase cotton. For the rebels it has been a harvest they are wise to have only scantily interrupted. Now and then some over adventurous possessor of a well lined purse has come to grief and been sent home plucked, but generally and by far the most common rule has been one of exemption for the cotton buyers, while millions of dollars were thus being poured in upon the Confederacy, who cursed the Yankee but pocketed Yankee gold. Is this right? Have not loyal men the right to claim that this cotton, the property of rebels be made contraband to the government, and to be seized to pay war expenses? Manifestly and yet the singular spectacle has been exhibited of the Federal army in Arkansas and Mississippi, and the Federal flotillas on the river doing nothing so successfully as this protection of private cotton speculations.

We say nothing now of commanders deaf to the calls of duty with cotton in their ears; of army trains given up to the transportation of private cotton; of relatives of commanders conveniently present to father the bargains and save the appearance of shoulder-strapped complicity. We do not say that this greed of gain, this accursed thirst for cotton has held our armies idle for long months when work might have been done. We do not charge this, but we protest in the name of loyal men, that it is time that Government look into this cotton traffic, and put an end to the enormities with which it is characterized.

When a traffic becomes so profitable that bankers lay aside broadcloth, and assume the grimy duties of river firemen to be the nearer to their coveted staple, when partnerships are formed and hands interlocked across the lines of the two armies, by which intercommunication a constant stream of cotton pours out, it is time to ask what is pouring in, and why it is permitted. With a wonderful precaution, many of these merchants carry with them well filled medicine chests to guard against the diseases of the region. And we learn that such is the low state of health among these men that they consume a great deal of medicine, especially quinine. Let this be looked to. The remedy is easy. Let all the cotton belong of right to the Federal Government. Let its officers deal with it as Government property, and give loyal men and taxpayers the benefit of its sale. The evil has gone on long enough, and the gate should now be shut down on the river merchants. It must be, if the reduction of the rebels is really intended.

FRENCH DESIGNS ON TEXAS.

A New Phase of Secession, or Secession from Secession.

The most remarkable feature of the rebel intercepted correspondence is that concerning the Texas intrigue of the French Consul. These documents were being forwarded by Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Slidell. The following, which we find in the publication made in the *National Intelligencer*, will interest our readers:

RICHMOND, October 13, 1862.

His Excellency Jefferson Davis, President, &c.:

SIR—On to-day Mons. Tabouelle, French Vice Consul at Richmond, sought an introduction to me in the Senate chamber, and stated that he desired to obtain from me certain statistical information in regard to Texas. I told him I did not then have the time to give him the desired information, but if he would call at my room I would take pleasure in giving him any information which I possessed. He promised to call this evening, which he did, and has just left my room. I deem it proper to give you the substance of the conversation between us, as it had a connection with the subject-matter of the correspondence between the Governor of Texas and the French Consular Agent at Galveston, of which you advised Gen. Wigfall and myself a few days since.

After I had furnished him with information in regard to the area, population, debt, taxes and agricultural productive capacity of Texas, he remarked that the resources of the State were magnificent and capable of supporting a powerful and independent people, and then asked me whether I thought it would not be to the interest of the State to assume an independent nationality. I told him that the people of Texas, being mostly emigrants from the old Southern States, were strongly attached to these States and to our federative system of government, which I at some length explained to him. I told him that they never would have been induced to secede from the United States but to preserve that form of government which was in danger of being destroyed. I further stated to him that not only the affections and sympathies, but also the interests of the people of Texas bound them to the States of the Confederacy; that their institutions, pursuits and agricultural products were the same, and that mutual safety required harmony among them, which could only be insured by a Confederacy; that, as a separate and independent State, Texas would be weak and incapable of self-defense; that we were sensible that we would be subject to be involved into collisions with our sister southern States; that the similarity of institutions and production, which are now bonds of union and the cause of harmony, would become cause of rivalries, jealousies, and perhaps wars between the States; that in the Confederacy we would not be a weak and dependent people, incapable of resenting insult or repelling aggression. The subject was then waived, and we talked of other matters.

But for the fact you had called my attention to the correspondence between the Governor of Texas and the French Consular Agent at Galveston, this conversation would perhaps have made no impression upon my mind, but as an introduction to me was sought by the Vice Consul, with the view to obtain statistical information in regard to Texas, and the subject of the separate independence of that State, was thus introduced by him, it struck me that it was not casual or accidental. He furthermore stated to me that he had written to the Consular Agent at Galveston for information upon the resources of Texas, and had received from him a specimen or sample of Texas wool, which he either had or intended to send to France.

I have deemed it proper to communicate the foregoing to you, as affording confirmatory evidence to the conclusion that it is the object of Louis Napoleon, and perhaps of other of the European powers, to induce Texas to assume an independent nationality. The fact communicated by you to General Wigfall and myself put me on my guard, and caused me to be more explicit and specific than I might otherwise have been, for the purpose of dissipating such a design if it exists, and to induce whatever steps that may be taken to be for the benefit of the entire Confederacy.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. OLDHAM.

MR. BENJAMIN TO MR. SLIDELL.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, Dep't of State, Richmond, Oct. 17, 1862.

SIR—Since my No. 6 of 20th ult., of which duplicate is herewith forwarded, some circumstances of a very remarkable character have come to the knowledge of the President, to which your earnest attention is invited.

On the 7th inst. the President received from Gov. Lubbock of Texas, a letter, of which a copy is annexed, marked A, with inclosures Nos. 1 and 2.

The very singular nature of this correspondence, initiated, as you will perceive, by M. B. Theron, French Consular Agent and Spanish Vice Consul at Galveston, naturally excited a lively interest, but we had not yet arrived at any satisfactory conclusion as to the nature and extent, nor the source of the intrigue evidently on foot, when, on the 13th inst., the President received from the Hon. W. S. Oldham, Senator from Texas, a letter, of which a copy, marked B, is herewith enclosed.

The concurrent action of two French Consular officers at points so remote from each other as Galveston and Richmond; the evident understanding which exists between them, the similarity of their views and conduct; the choice of Mr. Oldham as the party to be approached, he being generally identified with the party opposed to the Administration, while Mr. Wigfall is the supporter; all concur in satisfying us that there is not only concert of action between these officials, but that their conduct has been dictated by some common superior. In plain language, we feel authorized to infer that the French government has, for some interest of its own, instructed some of its consular agents here to feel the way, and if possible to provoke some movement on the part of the State of Texas, which shall result in its withdrawal from the Confederacy. It is difficult, if not impossible, on any other hypothesis, to account for the conduct of these agents.

I have, in accordance with the instructions of the President, expelled both M. Theron and M. Tabouelle from the Confederacy, and have forbidden their return without the permission of the Government, and I enclose you copies of the orders of expulsion marked C and D.

In endeavoring to account for such a course of action on the part of the French Government, I can only attribute it to one or both of the following causes:

1st. The Emperor of the French has determined to conquer and hold Mexico as a colony, and is desirous of interposing a weak power between his new colony and the Confederate States, in order that he may feel secure against any interference with his designs on Mexico.

2d. The French government is desirous of securing for itself an independent source of cotton supply, to offset that possessed by Great Britain in India, and designs to effect this purpose by taking under its protection the State of Texas, which, after being acknowledged as an independent republic, would in its opinion, be in effect as dependent on France, and as subservient to French interests, as if a French colony.

It is more than probable that both these considerations would have weight in the councils of the French Cabinet, and we are not without suspicion that the tortuous diplomacy of Mr. Seward may have had some influence in inspiring such designs. The desire to weaken the Confederacy, to exhibit it to the world as "a rope of sand," without coherence or cohesion, and therefore not worthy of recognition as an independent member of the family of nations, would afford ample motives for the adoption of such a course by the Cabinet of the United States, which is driven to a diplomacy of expedients in the desperate effort to avert the impending doom which awaits the party now in power in Washington.

One other suggestion occurs to me, which you may receive as purely conjectural on my part. It is known to me, personally, that at the date of the annexation of Texas to the United States, Mr. Dubois de Saligny, the present French Minister in Mexico, and who was at that time French *Chargé d'Affaires* to the republic of Texas, was vehemently opposed to the annexation, and was active in endeavoring to obstruct and prevent it. Even at that date, the dispatches of M. Guizot, which I had an opportunity of reading, were filled with arguments to show that the interests of Texas were identical with those of France, and that both would be promoted by the maintenance of a separate nationality in Texas. The intrigue now on foot, therefore, accords completely with a policy in regard to Texas that may be almost said to be traditional with France; and it is not impossible that the movement of the consular agents here has received its first impulse from the French legation in Mexico, instead of the Cabinet of the Tuileries.

Mr. Benjamin, writing on October 17, to M. Theron, French Consul at Galveston, orders him to leave in these terms:

This attempt on your part is considered by the President as an abuse of the hospitality of the Confederacy, and as indicating hostility on your part to this government and people. Your presence within the Confederacy can no longer be permitted. You are therefore required to depart immediately, and not to return without the previous permission of this government.

Benjamin writes, on the same day, to Magruder, in Texas:

The President requests that you will have this order executed as promptly as can be done without undue harshness, and that you have Theron conveyed under surveillance to Matamoras, or any other convenient point on the Mexican frontier, where he can depart for Europe if he chooses.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Jan. 22, 1863.

Mr. Ogden appeared and took his seat in the Senate to-day. He was congratulated by all parties.

Nothing of importance was done to-day.

In the House a bill was introduced by Mr. Turner of Gallatin, providing for two regiments of cavalry and one of infantry for the protection of the southern borders of the State. It provides for a Commissioner to organize them, to be appointed by the Governor also for a Paymaster. It also appropriates $1,000,000 in money, and provides for the election of the officers, including a Brigadier General, the whole to be under the direction of the Governor.

The Democrats have cooled down considerably.

The resolutions of Vandever, introduced into the Senate, it is thought are too strongly secesh, and will not pass.

The Legislature leave to-night for Joliet and Chicago.

A bill to incorporate the United Sons of Erin Benevolent Society, of Chicago, passed the Senate, and will no doubt pass the House. Alderman Comisky, of Chicago, is here to advocate it.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 22.—The Committee to whom was referred the petition of certain Kane county lawyers for the removal of Judge Wilson, have unanimously agreed to report the same back, and ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject.

A disposition to conciliate marked the proceedings to-day. Future legislation is expected to be harmonious.

A bill appropriating $100,000 for the monument at Chicago in memory of Douglas has been introduced into the house by Mr. Eastman.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

GEN. BURNSIDE TO HIS SOLDIERS.

THE BLOW ABOUT TO BE STRUCK.

The Full Blown Rumor of Yesterday.

From the Rappahannock Yesterday.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1863.

There is no reason known here for believing any of the rumors telegraphed over the country from New York this afternoon, that severe fighting has been going on on the Rappahannock, Hooker wounded, &c.

Paymasters left here this morning to pay off the Army of the Potomac, and it is not probable they would have gone if immediate battle or movements had been in prospect.

The agent of the Associated press with the Army of the Potomac is said to have passed through here a day or two ago for New York, under arrest.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, IN CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, VA., Jan. 20, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 7.—The Commanding General announces to the army of the Potomac that they are about to meet the enemy once more.

The late brilliant victories in North Carolina, Tennessee and Arkansas have divided and weakened the enemy on the Rappahannock, and the auspicious moment seems to have arrived to strike a great and mortal blow to the rebellion, and to gain that decisive victory that is due to the country.

Let the gallant soldiers of many a brilliant battle field accomplish this achievement, and a fame the most glorious awaits them.

The commanding General calls for a firm and united action of officers and men, and under the providence of God the Army of the Potomac will soon have taken the great step towards restoring peace to the country, and the government to its rightful authority.

By command of Maj. Gen. Burnside.

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, January 22, 1863.

The storm pending for the last three days has moderated, leaving the roads in the most horrible condition. There is at present no indication of a change of wind.

A FULL BLOWN RUMOR.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—The New York *Times* says, "Rumors of an extremely important character from the army of the Potomac reached this city last night, through persons who arrived on the through train from Washington. They briefly stated as follows:

Burnside has again crossed the Rappahannock with the army of the Potomac, and a terrible battle is being fought.

The report that Lee had detached Longstreet's corps from the rebel and sent it to Tennessee is untrue. The rebel army is intact, and all engaged in opposition to Burnside.

One wing of our army, (probably Sumner's), had succeeded in flanking the rebel position, and had advanced two miles.

Gen. Hooker is mortally wounded.

The above we give merely as rumors from Washington, and not as reports from the army. There is probably some truth in them.

PER CONTRA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—The *Bulletin* says: The New York *Times'* rumor of a battle cannot be true. The passengers who took it to New York must have left Washington at the latest yesterday morning. If there had been a battle it must have occurred the day before. This evening, Rev. J. Shindle, Chaplain of the 110th Pennsylvania, called at the *Bulletin* office. He left the army of the Potomac on Tuesday, with a pass from Gen. Hooker, dated Monday. At that time the troops had not crossed the Rappahannock. He pronounces the rumors untrue. He is a gentleman whose word may be relied upon.

OUR ARMY HAS MOVED.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—The Washington *Star* of yesterday has the following highly important intelligence in regard to the movements of the army under command of Gen. Burnside:

The understanding in Washington to-day is that a portion of the army of the Potomac (Hooker's division, at least), has crossed the Rappahannock, and that movement took place yesterday.

An address, it is said, had been issued by Burnside to the soldiers of his army.

THE REBELS AGAINST IT.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—The following is from the Richmond *Enquirer* of the 19th:

RICHMOND, Jan. 20.—It is confirmed that Burnside's forces have crossed the river, and are now below Fredericksburg.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 22, 1863.

The Senate passed the forenoon in discussing the resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of abolishing the Court of Common Pleas, and also Grand Juries.

The seat of the Senator from Elkhart is being contested in consequence of his acceptancy of the position and serving as Quartermaster of the 58th Ind. The Senate passed the afternoon in listening to his defense. The case was recommitted.

In the House the discussion upon the resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investigate and report upon the existence of secret and treasonable and political organizations, was continued during the entire day, and was finally laid upon the table, thus refusing to sanction any investigation of the charges.

During the debate Judge Niblack, the ablest Democrat on the floor, said he would not believe any man upon oath who would connect himself with such an organization.

Major Gen. A. D. McCook and staff passed through this city to-day *en route* for Dayton, Ohio. The General is reported to have said the army is in the finest spirits, and that they all, officers and men, approved of the President's Proclamation, and would enforce it to the letter.

Two officers alone had offered to resign, assigning as a reason the issuing of the Proclamation, and they were placed in irons and sent to the rear.

The army of the Cumberland is fighting to suppress the rebellion, and will resort to any means in their power to do so and have no conscientious or scruples about taking the property and slaves of the rebels.

Gen. George D. Wagner and staff are in this city.

Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks, Senator elect, will give a party to his friends at the Bates House, to-night.

A large haul of counterfeit money was made in this city some days since. The guilty parties were arrested, and all their money and implements were taken. Some counterfeits of postal currency was found. They have been committed, and will be tried before the United States Circuit Court, now in session.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 22, 1863.

In the Senate a substitute for Keogh's emancipation resolutions was offered by Senator Wilkinson, expressing the fullest confidence in the integrity, patriotism and judgment of the President; holding it to be the sacred duty of every patriotic citizen by every means to sustain him in the suppression of the rebellion and enforcement of free laws, expressing belief that those continually finding fault with the national administration are unpatriotic and would prefer gaining a little party advantage to the salvation of their country.

The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

During the short discussion of them, Senator Frost (Dem.) signalized his first appearance on the Senatorial stage by denouncing the President as unpatriotic, an usurper, tyrant, and violator of his oath to support the Constitution.

The Senate refused to grant the use of the hall for the annual farce of a Sovereign's Convention.

In the Assembly the resolutions for the release of the Ozaukee rioters were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. The Committee on State Affairs reported against the passage of any local or special bills whose objects could be attained under general laws.

The joint convention held at half past 2 o'clock re-elected J. R. Doolittle as Senator for six years. He received 73 votes, and E. G. Ryan 37. Two Democrats could not stomach him, Mr. Frazelle voting for Matt. H. Carpenter, and W. H. Smith for James S. Brown.

Paymaster Cheney has arrived here, and expects the money to-morrow to pay off the four regiments remaining in the State, and they will probably soon go into active service.

The University regents at their session to-day decided to open a normal school in connection with the State University.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

How the Guerillas Make War.

How These Men Must Be Fought.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 22, 1863.

The escape of the rebel Marmaduke is confirmed. A dispatch dated at Alton, near West Plains, from Gen. Davidson, has been received this morning at headquarters, stating that he had reliable information that Marmaduke was then retreating down beyond the ford, and would probably escape by way of the Ozark mountains.

The following details are given in a letter from Col. Walter P. Renick, of the 5th Missouri independent cavalry, to Gen. Loan, under date of January 11th:

GENERAL ——: Private Johnson of the artillery company was brought in dead to-day. He is the fifth one murdered last week, four from the artillery and one from the militia. If you could see their mangled bodies besides, you would not wonder why it is that I wrote you that guerillas wives should be forced out of the country; they were all wounded, and killed afterwards, in the most horrible manner that fiends could devise. All were shot in the head, and several of their faces are terribly cut to pieces with boot heels. Powder was exploded in one man's ear, and both ears cut off close to his head. Whether this inhuman act was committed while he was alive or not I have not the means of knowing. Ten of these men, armed as they are, with their wives and children to act as spies, are equal to twenty-five of mine. Guerillas are threatening Union women in the county. I am arresting the wives and children of some of the most notorious to prevent them from carrying their threats into execution. They have also laid an assessment upon the loyal men of the county, and are collecting it very fast. There are many complaints on the subject, as some of these assessed claim to be Southern sympathisers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1863.

The announcement of Porter's dismissal from the service produced a profound sensation, not unmingled with astonishment. It will not generally known here to-day till afternoon, and there were many who persisted no longer possible.

Porter's friends in their anxiety to find some way of letting him down easy, already begin to charge that the court was packed. The simple recital of such names as Hunter, Hitchcock, Casey, Ricketts, and others, all men of high character and long and valued experience as members of the court, is sufficient to show abundantly of the justice of the sentence, which having been confirmed by the President, there is now no possibility of appeal or revocation.

The names of over fifty officers are now before the Secretary of War, for dismissal from the service for absence without leave.

A bill is in preparation by certain influential members of Congress, changing the punishment of the officers in such cases from simple dismissal from service, which many of them are glad to have, to reduction to the ranks, thus compelling them to serve out the full term of their enlistment in the capacity of privates.

It is proposed in the same law that deserters who shall be caught and brought back to their places, shall not be mustered out of the service when their term of enlistments expires, but shall then be compelled to serve an additional time to make up for what they lost in desertion.

The exact number of Major Generals awaiting confirmation in the Senate is forty and Brigadiers 147. The Committee on Judiciary have determined that Superintendent Kennedy wrote the published letter to Secretary Jacob Thompson, giving information about the proposed reinforcement of Fort Sumter, and that testimony is reported to show for its action some hope of getting the fellow dismissed from office.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—Washington dispatches announce the capture, within our lines, of Captains John H. Boyd and Charles Powell, of the rebel Stuart's command. Both are liable to execution as spies.

Judge Otto of Indiana has been nominated as Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. Dawes of Mass. will resign his place on the Committee of Elections, of which he was chairman.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—The President spent a large portion of yesterday at the War Department, in consultation with Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck.

The verdict of the court in Fitz John Porter's case was approved yesterday by the President. Contrary to former reports, the court found him guilty of the charge preferred, and he was accordingly cashiered and dismissed the service.

The President yesterday placed to the credit of the Emancipation Commissioners in this District one million dollars, to be paid *pro rata* to the claimants under its provisions.

The President has appointed Mr. Balliit, formerly of New Orleans, but recently of Kentucky, Collector of the port of New Orleans.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs have decided to report favorably in regard to place for colonizing and concentrating the various Indian tribes in the new Western States, and extinguishing their titles to their lands.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.—A *Herald* Washington dispatch says:

A curious case occurred here to-day. Col. G. A. Smith, of Illinois, who distinguished himself at Pea Ridge and has thrice been severely wounded in battle, came here some time ago to claim an appointment of Brigadier General for a brigade he had raised in Illinois under authority of the President. He was subsequently arrested and thrown into the Old Capitol Prison, whence he was, without explanation, released to-day to find himself nominated for Brigadier General.

[Col. Gustavus A. Smith was Colonel of the 35th Illinois, recruited at Decatur. As to the *Herald's* item we know nothing.—EDITORS TRIBUNE.]

The *Commercial Advertiser's* special from Washington says:

A violent storm of wind and rain has been raging here with fearful violence, during the night. It has somewhat subsided this morning, but does not show signs of cessation.

There is great anxiety felt to hear from the iron-clads Nahant and Weehawken, which left New York on Sunday. The Navy Department has not any tidings from them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—Money to pay the soldiers of Generals Rosecrans' and Grant's army has been furnished; also, the greater part necessary to pay North Carolina and Southern soldiers has been issued.

Burnside's army will soon be paid.

The navy department has information of the safety of the iron-clads Nahant and Weehawken.

The President to-day made eighty-nine military nominations to the Senate, including Generals Heintzelman, Hooker and Sumner, for promotion for meritorious services, by dating their commissions back to embrace the different battles where they severally distinguished themselves—twenty Brigadier Generals to be Major Generals, and sixty-three Colonels and other officers to be Brigadier Generals, and three hospital chaplains.

FROM MEMPHIS AND BELOW.

The late Frightful R. R. Accident.

LIST OF KILLED AND WOUNDED.

New Restrictions on River Trade.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Jan. 20, via CAIRO, Jan. 22, 1863.

The accident spoken of in my dispatch yesterday, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, turns out more serious than was at first supposed. The catastrophe is now said to have been occasioned by the recklessness of the engineer. The following is the list of killed and wounded:

John W. Barber, Co. F, 22th Ohio, legs and thigh bruised.
B. C. Ridder, 3d Ohio battery, bruised about the body.
Argus Brent, bugler, 3d Ohio battery, legs bruised, back badly strained.
Wm. Edwards, F, 78th Ohio, contusions on face and body.
Peter Lee, bugler, 3d Ohio battery, instantly killed.
Wm. Koohntz, 3d Ohio battery, private, killed.
Wm. L. Fox, D, 78th Ohio battery, foot injured.
John W. Berwell, F, 78th Ohio, arm broken.
Nath. White, G, 78th Ohio, head and side injured.
Jas. Schrugheser, K, 8th Ill., ankle sprained.
Ernest Wrolf, K, 8th Ill., leg fractured.
J. C. Riggs, K, 8th Ill., knee and hip badly bruised.
Dan. Cox, K, 8th Ill., bruised about the body.
Sidney J. Magenheimer, K, 8th Ill., foot crushed.
A. R. Mathiny, K, 8th Ill., foot injured.
C. Stillhammer, K, 8th Ill., leg and chest bruised.
Geo. Boyer, 20th Ohio, breast and hip hurt.
Henry Wagstaff, A, 78th Ohio, bruised about the head.
S. Blair, Chaplain 20d Ill., badly cut and bruised about the face and ribs, and shoulder dislocated and fractured.
Henry Awles, H, 78th Ohio, contusion of face and ribs.
Serg't. Jas. Rice, B, 63d Ill., back sprained.
Joseph Bullock, Bolton's Chicago battery, back in jured.
Edward O'Mallie, Bolton's battery, contusion.
H. F. Bryan, B, 20th Ohio, face cut and bruised.
A. D. Lamber, B, 20th Ohio, face cut and bruised.
John Glatthaver, E, 45th Ill., chest injured.
Wm. Heinfield, D, 63d Ill., lost an eye.
Henry H. Fulton, E, 20th Ohio, knee and hip sprained.
John Alexander, K, 78th Ohio, face and legs badly bruised.
Wesley Reed, D, 78th Ohio, foot crushed.
John S. Loughlin, K, 20th Ohio, leg badly crushed above the ankle.
Golfried Brewer, H, 63d Illinois, bruised face and shoulder.
Henry Guy, D, 6th Ohio, face hip and shoulder badly bruised.
B. F. McMorris, K, 63d Illinois, contusion on the head.
Sergt. Charles Welser, K, 63d Illinois, injured internally in breast.
Thos. L. Davis, musician, F, 63d Illinois, badly bruised about the chest.
John W. Showerbone, K, 63d Illinois, thigh fractured and groin ruptured.
John McCarthy, F, 63d Illinois, chest injured.
Milton Lindsey, C, 63d Illinois, breast bruised.

One person was killed, name unknown, and two others died before reaching the hospitals in this city. The wounded were brought to this city yesterday afternoon, and are now properly attended to in the hospitals.

There is no news from below. Boats for Cairo are very scarce, the authorities having use for all that arrive. Persons at our levee to-day offered $20.00 for a passage to Cairo. We should at least have boats enough, to transport the mails.

The following Government order has been issued by Gen. Grant:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS, Jan. 15, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER No. 5.—Hereafter there shall be collected by the Provost Marshal, for the secret service and hospital fund, the following fees:

For each permit to buy cotton at any military post, whether principal or agent, $100.

For each permit to trade at any military post where trade is regulated by the civil authorities, $100.

The amount thus collected shall be reported and paid over by each local Provost Marshal to the Provost Marshal of his district at the time of making his weekly report, and by the latter to the Provost Marshal General at the time of making their semi-monthly report.

The Provost Marshal General will pay over said fund to the Chief Quartermaster of the department, who will hold the same, subject to order of the General commanding the department.

Each local provost marshal will keep a duplicate of all permits granted under this order, and will state in his report the name and residence of the party obtaining the permit, and the date thereof. All permits, hereafter granted will be considered revoked, and parties are requested to comply with the terms of this order.

This order is not to be construed to remove any restrictions imposed by previous orders.

By command of Gen. U. S. Grant.

(Signed) JOHN A. RAWLINS, Assistant Adjutant General.

It is generally understood that the fund received by selling permits is to be expended for hospital purposes. Large numbers took out permits and paid their $100 this morning.

Gen. Grant returned to this city last night, from a trip below.

McArthur's division has made a movement of some sort, and others are preparing to follow suit.

Gen. Veatch had been induced by a small party assembling on Sunday night last, to order an election for Congressman, to take place to-day. But very few votes will be cast by real Union men who wish to wait until August next, when the State rules call such election.

An answer has not yet been received from Gen. Grant's dispatch to Gov. Johnson, asking in the name of the people such postponement.

D. B. Nabors, one of the prominent candidates, thinking an expression of electors will not be had to-day, has withdrawn from the contest. The remainder do not favor the present election, but have not withdrawn.

MILITARY CHANGES AND ASPECTS.

[From Our Own Reporter.]

MEMPHIS, Jan. 17, 1863.

The 16th army corps, as such, has now no practical existence. You will recollect that Gen. Hurlbut was assigned to the command of this numbered corps by the President, but as he desired leave of absence, Gen. Hamilton was placed in command by order of Gen. Grant. Since then this army organization is broken up by the withdrawal of two divisions, which have been sent to operate in other quarters. Their places will be occupied and their duties performed by two divisions of the 17th army corps, now in command of Gen. McPherson.

Gen. Hamilton was yesterday assigned to the command of the Districts of Columbus, Jackson, Corinth and Memphis, with headquarters at Memphis for the present, but subject to be removed to any other part of the command required by the exigencies of the service.

The district commanders will therefore hereafter report to him. I understand it is his intention to visit each portion of his command within a few days, and that every post will be placed upon a footing calculated to secure the greatest degree of efficiency. Gen. Hamilton's command will be known as the District of West Tennessee.

I suppose I commit no indiscretion when I say that the integrity of the line east hence to Grand Junction, and thence to Corinth by way of Jackson, will be religiously and certainly maintained. I can see no reason for keeping open the line north from Jackson to Columbus, and, without being positively informed in the premises, I venture the assertion that in time it will be thought proper to abandon it. The reasons why I believe this are numerous, but this, which is patent is sufficient. We can maintain connection better by way of Memphis, and have use for the large force now guarding the track between the two points mentioned. It is probable that all stores and property between Jackson and Columbus, not required for the immediate consumption of the troops, will be taken either to Memphis or Corinth.

Should these movements, which I have foreshadowed, really take place, there is a fine field opened up for rebel enterprise. They can destroy railroads to their heart's content, *safely*, and I shall affectionately advise them to try their hands on the Mobile and Ohio.

Missouri Emancipation.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 22.—In response to an inquiry from Washington, asking the Assembly to fix a sum necessary to compensate the slaveholders of the State, Mr. Strachan introduced a joint resolution in the House to ask twenty-five, thirty and fifty millions. The resolution lies over under the rules till to-morrow.

New York Legislature.

ALBANY, Jan. 22.—Judge Dean has withdrawn his name for the Speakership, and the Democrats have nominated E. Trimmer of Rochester.

Mail Detained.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 22.—The Washington mail due here at 1 this morning, has not arrived. The boat is unable to cross the Susquehanna on account of the severe snow storm.

FROM THE SOUTH.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.—Southern papers received contain important news:

An unsuccessful attempt was made to run the blockade at Charleston by a steamer supposed to be the Huntress, with 400 bales of cotton. She was burnt off the mouth of the Swash channel on the night of the 19th of January.

It is conjectured that the recent storm has disarranged the Federal plans and prevented the advance from Newbern.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of the 19th has the following intelligence from North Carolina:

CHARLESTON, Jan. 18.—News received today from Kinston, states that the enemy drove in our pickets yesterday, eighteen miles below. The enemy is supposed to be 60,000 strong, and have twenty days' rations. They are now building bridges over Cove Creek. It is doubtless a feint to cover the movement on Wilmington or Weldon. Their gunboats attacked Fort Caswell yesterday without result.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 19.—Judge Holt died in Augusta on the 14th.

Geo. W. Randolph is the people's candidate for the next Governor of Virginia.

The United States steamer Columbia is ashore at Masonboro Inlet. Her commander, two officers and twenty-eight men are prisoners.

FROM DESMOINES.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DESMOINES, Jan. 22, 1863.

A mass ratification meeting is to be held in Newton, Jasper county, to-morrow evening in honor of the President's Proclamation of Emancipation. The Republicans of Iowa county are to hold a mass convention at Marengo for a similar purpose.

The Muscatine *Courier*, a butternut organ, asserts that the soldiers of the 5th regiment of cavalry, which for some months has been in progress of organization, under the colonelcy of David S. Wilson, have signed an agreement not to enter the United States service unless they should be sent against the Indians; the inference being that they are opposed to marching against their Southern brethren. If any such agreement has been entered into, of course the signers are embryo traitors, and should be treated accordingly.

Some of the privates of the 20th Iowa regiment who were captured near the battle field of Parker's Cross Roads have arrived in this city. They were paroled, and subsequently arrangements were made for their exchange; they will consequently soon report themselves to their regiment. Colonel Benton's and Colonel Sam Rice's Iowa regiments passed Fort Pillow on the 19th inst., their way to Helena.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 22, 1863.

The Kentucky Legislature to-day accepted the donation of land from Congress for the establishment of an agricultural college, and appointed a committee of ten to fix its location, and receive subscriptions in aid of the enterprise, and as soon as possible establish the institution.

It is rumored at Frankfort that Cassius M. Clay has superseded Gen. Boyle in the command of Kentucky.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Jan. 22, 1863.

There is nothing new from below.

Gen. Prentiss is here for a few days, returning from a visit North.

The gunboat Lexington is undergoing repairs.

A considerable number of small pox cases are coming up the river from below. The steamer Iatan brought up fifteen to-day. They are in charge of Surgeon Taggart who has for a pest-house a boat moored at Cache Creek. There are two things needed, a large new [illegible] building suitable for a soldiers' home. The latter building now in use is perfectly uninhabitable and unhealthy for those compelled by circumstances to remain temporarily there.

CAIRO, Jan. 22.—The 128th Illinois regiment, Col. R. M. Hundley, now here, is very much demoralized. Its report to-day shows 286 absent without leave and about forty-four fit for duty.

Gen. B. M. Prentiss is here to-night, on his way to the army below, where he is assigned to a command.

The 95th Ohio went down to Memphis today.

We are not at liberty to report the movement of troops at Memphis and below, but we could give the assurance that, were our ears long enough, we would hear busy notes of preparation. Transportation is the great thing needed just now. The Commissary and Quartermaster's stores at Columbus are being transported to Memphis by river.

Henceforth Gen. Grant's army will draw its supplies at Memphis. Columbus will supply only Jackson and Corinth.

It is reported that Forrest is again within half a day's march of Union City, Tenn., and that he threatens another raid on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

FROM COLUMBUS.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 22, 1863.

The Legislature to-day re-elected Ben. Wade Senator by a majority of twenty-four over all.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 22.—The United States agent for the exchange of prisoners has demanded from Mr. Ould, the Confederate agent, that all the United States officers now in the hands of the rebels should be released at once, in compliance with the cartel.

Ould has replied that all officers now in the hands of the rebels and captured before the 12th of January, the date of Jeff. Davis' message, will not be released on parole, but exchanged for those of corresponding rank. All officers captured after that date will be handed over to the Governors of the States in which they were captured, as decreed in Jeff. Davis' message. Col. Ludlow says all this is in violation of the cartel.

Non-commissioned officers and privates will be released on parole as heretofore. There are now in Richmond 2,000 Federal prisoners.

Three transports will leave Fortress Monroe next Friday from City Point to bring them down.

From Rosecrans' Army.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 22.—Five hundred wounded rebels, captured at Murfreesboro, arrived here yesterday, and will be sent North. Several citizen surgeons have been ordered to accompany them.

The following have been dismissed from the army for cowardice: Lieutenants Henry Weeks and Wm. C. Willard, 79th Illinois; Captains David Jamison and W. W. Schuber, 29th Indiana; Lieutenant John J. Armitage, 86th Indiana; Lieutenant George Bartlett, 36th Illinois, Lieut. A. B. Forbes, 88th Indiana, dismissed for drunkenness on the field of battle. Lieutenant John W. Scott, 42d Illinois, for absence without leave from the battle field.

Brigadier General W. S. Smith is relieved from this department and reports to General Grant.

Brigadier Gen. Granger is assigned to the command of Rosecrans' division. The latter is home on sick leave.

Surgeon McDermott, of Ohio, is announced as Medical Purveyor of this department. Surgeon J. Perkins is announced as Medical Director of McCook's army corps.

Rebel cavalry continue to scour the country, but no important actions have taken place.

Information is satisfactory that Duck River will be the rebel line of defense.

The weather continues stormy.

Col. John Beatty, 3d Ohio, is notified that he is appointed a Brigadier.

Col. W. H. Gibson's conduct in the late battle is highly extolled.

The total loss of the cavalry in the late battle was 292 killed, wounded and missing.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22, 1863.

HOUSE.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pa., reported a bill providing for the appointment of a Deputy Register of the Treasury, with a salary of $2,500 per annum, and extending for two years from date.

The bill was amended by making the salary of the deputy $2,000 per annum, and limiting the term of the Assistant Secretary to one year from date. The bill then passed.

The House then went into committee of the whole to provide ways and means for the support of the government.

Among the amendments which are subsequently to be voted upon in the House, is one authorizing the Secretary to dispose of bonds on such terms as he may deem most advisable, for the lawful money of the United States, or for any of the certificates of indebtedness that may at any time be unpaid, or for any of the treasury notes heretofore issued under the provisions of this act.

Mr. COX of Ohio moved to make the revenue payable in legal tender notes, as he said *pro forma*, to express his views of the effect of increasing paper money upon Western interests. He had always opposed its issue. He was opposed to it because every dollar of a new issue burdened the West by increasing the protection to New England manufactures, the customs being paid in coin. The price of coin goes up as paper money increases. The price of coin enters into the price of the article, upon which there is a money tax. The consumer pays it. For instance, the importer purchases one dollar's worth of prints in England. When he enters them for consumption, he pays forty per cent. duty, and he adds it to the original purchase, making $1.40. He also adds the difference in exchange, making, with the first cost and duty, $1.91. On this sum he charges his profit of ten per cent., or fifteen cents, which makes $2.06. On this sum the retailer adds his profit of twenty per cent.—forty-two cents—making the cost to the consumer $2.51. Thus, under the present tariff and paper money system, the manufacturer gets a protection equal to 150 per cent. Do you wonder that the manufacturers of Massachusetts divide their regular ten per cent., and from twenty to sixty-six per cent. extra on the first of January? The Naumkeag Mills of Salem divided sixty-six per cent. extra, and the Pepperill Mills at Biddeford, Me., divided fifty per cent. extra. Many other mills divided large extras at the same time. Do you wonder that certain persons in Massachusetts want the war to continue for selfish purposes? These and other facts show how the agricultural interests are impoverished, and how the life-blood is sucked by these manufacturing vampires from the veins of labor through a high tariff and inconvertible paper money. Agriculture gets no protection. Its surplus above domestic consumption seeks a foreign market, and receives no benefit from prohibitive or protective tariffs, or from an inflated currency. Hence agricultural products do not rise. Let this process go on a few years, and the wealth of the West will be transferred to the pockets of New England monopolists and capitalists. This is a poor way to sustain the credit of the government, which depends on taxes, confidence and union. It is a poor return for the patriotic devotion of the West to the republic. If such a policy prevail, it will increase and not mitigate the feeling in the West against New England. I speak this in warning and earnest devotion to the whole Union.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vt., remarked that as the gentleman from Ohio was a distinguished leader of the other side of the House, it was perhaps necessary to say that it was the almost unanimous conclusion that the interest on the permanent debt should be paid in coin. If this feature of the bill were stricken out, whence would the treasury procure coin for this purpose.

Mr. COX's amendment was rejected. The second section was amended so as to authorize the secretary to issue $400,000,000 in treasury notes, the interest not exceeding six per cent. payable semi-annually in coin, and the principal payable any time after three years from date, such notes receivable for internal duties, and all debts and demands due to the United States, except imports, nothing in this section to be construed to authorize any additional issue of legal tender.

Mr. PENDLETON of Ohio moved to strike out the third section of the bill providing for the issue of three hundred million dollars legal tender notes, saying that on this subject the administration was divided against itself.

After some discussion, Mr. Pendleton's amendment was rejected.

A new section was adopted, that on the 1st of March, 1863, the coupons of all bonds of the United States heretofore issued, or which may be issued under this act, may at any time within thirty days before they become due, be received for customs as coin, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe. The Committee before completing the action in the clause taxing banks, laid the bill aside.

Mr. ARNOLD of Ill., addressed the Committee on the subject of a ship canal to the Mississippi. He said it was the duty of statesmen not only to crush the rebellion, but to cement the Union. He spoke of the devotion of the West to the Union, and that sectional appeals could ever shake the loyalty of the glorious band of loyal States. The West would regard as traitors alike those who suggested a peace with any portion of the Mississippi in rebel hands, and those who suggested a union with patriotic brave New England left out. The Northern frontier must be defended. This canal is the cheapest and best means of defending it. While the Atlantic coast is protected by forts from Maine to Florida, and by a navy, the Northern frontier, not less important is entirely defenseless and within easy cannon range on hundreds of miles of foreign territory. The Northwest cheerfully pays her proportion for the defense of the Atlantic, and will pay further the large appropriation required, but we ask in justice that the northern frontier should be secured. He showed that the lakes by the Canadian canals were accessible to the British gunboats, and that the lake cities, and commerce were exposed to destruction. He read we had, from Admiral Porter, showing that which could float more than fifty gunboats by this canal from the lakes to the ocean [illegible] commercial and agricultural interests seeking protection. Fifty-eight million bushels of breadstuffs were shipped from Chicago during the past year. The commerce of the lakes was at least $4,000,000,000 per annum. Corn was now king, and kept peace between Europe and America. This enlarged canal is the cheapest mode of defending the lakes. This will turn the Mississippi into the lakes, and unite forever the East and the West. Every dollar thus expended in defense cheapens transportation. The proposed Illinois Canal will be twelve times that of the Erie Canal. The largest steamers which navigate the Mississippi will steam directly into Lake Michigan. These grand results cost only $13,000,000. It will rapidly pay for itself, and will be a grand national highway. It would add to the taxable property of the Union as much as the Erie Canal has done. It will increase both our ability to borrow money and pay it.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Mr. LANE of Ind., presented the credentials of Hon. David Turpie, elected Senator from Indiana.

Mr. ANTHONY of R. I. offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of publishing monthly the names of all officers of the army who are away on leave, with the date of the leave of absence, and by whom such leave of absence was granted.

Mr. HALE of N. H. called up the bill to amend the act to establish the grade of officers in the navy.

Mr. TRUMBULL of Ill. said the bill was to revise the action of the advisory board of the navy. Congress had passed one bill last year, and now, after having legislated out or reduced certain officers, we were here about to shift them back again. The bill provided for increase of rank so as to make places for so many of these men who might be restored.

The morning hour having expired, on motion of Mr. DOOLITTLE of Wis. the joint resolution to annul the treaties with the Sioux Indians for the late outrages in Minnesota was taken up. He offered a substitute for the resolution and for the House bill to indemnify the State of Minnesota for losses. It provides

First. That all treaty stipulations with the Sioux engaged in the late massacre in Minnesota be annulled.

Second. That the annuities that would be due these Indians, amounting to $100,000 be paid over immediately to a certain commissioner, for the present relief of those families which suffered most, not over $300 to be paid to any one family.

Third. That three commissioners be appointed, to hold their sittings in Minnesota, to take evidence and investigate all claims for damages, and make full returns to the Secretary of the Interior by the 1st of December next.

Mr. WILKINSON of Minn., was in favor of adhering to the House bill, which provided for the abrogation of the treaties and appropriated $1,500,000 for indemnification, and for the removal of the Indians.

After discussion, the bill was postponed.

Mr. RICE of Minn., called up the bill to reimburse the State of Minnesota, for her expenses in defending the State against the sudden Indian outrages. He had received a telegram from the Governor stating that the amount necessary to reimburse the State would be $250,000. Passed.

Mr. WILSON, of Mass., called up the bill to provide for the greater comfort of the sick and wounded, and to promote the efficiency of the medical department of the army. He referred to one clause of the bill, which increased the commutation of rations in hospitals from eighteen to thirty cents, and said the object of the bill was to restore the sick soldiers as speedily as possible.

Several Senators opposed the bill for various reasons, viz: that the medical department was mismanaged, that contractors made money at the present prices of rations, that in some instances the meat set before the sick was not fit to eat, that the bill called for an increase in the rank and pay of the officers in charge, that the appropriation in the aggregate would amount to a very large sum, that no accurate information ever had been obtained from the department as to the numbers of sick and wounded, &c.

Mr. WILSON of Mass., stated that we had about 5,000 Surgeons, and the bill provides for twenty more and forty Assistant Surgeons in the regular army, and 250 Surgeons and 500 Assistant Surgeons in the volunteer army. We are now employing 1,500 Surgeons who are not enlisted, and the Government needs more Surgeons, and if they could get 1,000 more good ones it would be well.

The Senate went into executive session and afterwards adjourned.

MARRIED

[illegible]

DIED.

[illegible]

New Advertisements.

[illegible]

WANTED—Situations as servant girls by two Norwegian girls. Apply to Rev. [illegible]

WANTED—Dairyman. Wanted [illegible] Address "DAIRY," at Tribune office. [illegible]

WANTED—A large unfurnished room, [illegible]

WANTED—Where is the man with from $300 to $800 in cash, [illegible] Address T. C. LAMB, P. O. Box 331, Chicago.

WANTED—Immediately, twenty good Horse Collar Makers, [illegible] St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A situation as Clerk, Book-Keeper or Assistant Book-Keeper, [illegible] "COL," this office.

WANTED—A man with a moderate capital, [illegible]

WANTED—Machinists who understand the work. None but those who are FULLY FAMILIAR [illegible] Apply to GEO. R. CHITTENDEN, at Wheeler & Wilson's Store.

WANTED—To Railway Companies, Foundrymen or Machinists. [illegible]

WANTED—A partner, with $2,000 cash capital, in a concern already established [illegible] "B D Y," Tribune office.

WANTED—I want a situation as Drug Clerk or Assistant Book-Keeper. [illegible]

WANTED—Pleasant rooms and board wanted by a gentleman and wife. [illegible]

WANTED—20 Cigar Makers. [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately a competent girl to cook and do kitchen work. [illegible]

WANTED—Currency for a few more Pianos, of first class makers, at 111 Lake street. N. GOULD.

WANTED—A thorough, reliable Canvasser for JERSEY COUNTY, ILLINOIS. Apply at once to J. R. JOHNSON, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two superior 60 horse power direct Flue Boilers, [illegible] Inquire of W. M. EGAN & CO. [illegible]

MASONIC.—Regular Convocation of Washington Chapter No. 43, R. A. M. [illegible]

$1,500. $1,500, $1,500. An invoice of the best quality of PAPER, ENVELOPES and STATIONERY GOODS, [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN At a Low Rate of Interest. Apply to WAITE & TOWNE, [illegible] Washington street.

A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG came into my establishment yesterday morning. [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Colt, four years old, seventeen hands high, well broke, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A Tread Mill, one horse power, in good order. [illegible] PERLEY & PARKER, 115 Washington street.

FOR SALE—The Stock and fixtures of a Retail Grocery, [illegible] O. Box 213.

$400 WILL BUY A HOUSE AND LOT on the West Side, [illegible]

FOR SALE—A two-story Frame Building, [illegible] KNAUSS & MALCOM, 20 North Clark street, [illegible]

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen can find a good and comfortable boarding place, [illegible]

SALT! SALT!

2000 sks. Ground Alum Salt.

2000 sks. Turk's Island Salt.

For sale in quantities to suit by PARKER, MELAN & CO., 191 South Water street.

FOUND.—A stray Horse can be found at 307 West Adams street, by proving property and paying for advertising him.

MONEY TO LOAN—On Chicago Real Estate, on long time,

At a Low Rate of Interest.

[illegible] JAMES G. MACLAY, [illegible]

A RARE CHANCE.

Kindling Wood

For sale for a few days only at Fifty Cents per Express Wagon Load, at North Pier. GOODWILLIE & HATCH.

ENGINE AND BOILERS FOR SALE.

[illegible] JOHN T. NOYES, 20 Market street.

HOOP IRON! Iron Safes!! WINDOW GLASS!!!

We have received new supplies of the above articles, for sale at lowest manufacturer's prices.

IRON SAFES we will sell very low.

[illegible]

Sheenberger's Juniata Nails,

Sheenberger's Sheet Iron,

Sheenberger's Juniata Boiler Plate,

Sheenberger's Plow Steel,

Extra quality Berea Grindstones, &c.

W. F. CAREY & CO., Iron and Nail Warehouse, [illegible] Cleveland, O.

BOARD OF TRADE NOTICE. Subscriptions to the Annual Report of the Trade and Commerce of the City of Chicago, for the year 1862.

[illegible] SETH CATLIN, Secretary.

FOR GRATUITOUS CIRCULATION. Hand-Book of Information for Soldiers, [illegible]

BOARDING.—A very nice suit of unfurnished Front Rooms, [illegible]

WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE LOANS on Real Estate security in the city, for a term of years,

At Low Rates of Interest.

L. D. OLMSTED & CO. [illegible]

PACKING HOUSE TO RENT, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE. [illegible]

TO GROCERS.—1000 sacks

LIVERPOOL BLOWN SALT.

A superior article for Dairymen.

For sale in lots to suit by PARKER, MELAN & CO.

AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINE

Is the most useful and desirable article ever invented for a woman to earn money with; it will give her a most agreeable employment by which she can make great profits.

AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINE

Can be made, in the hands of a woman, to earn with ease and comfort, $10 to $20 per week. [illegible]

AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINE.

[illegible]

AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINE.

[illegible]

AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINE.

[illegible]

AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINE.

[illegible]

AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINE.

It knits the material for a pair of Stockings in four minutes. [illegible]

AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINE.

[illegible]

AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINE

Knits the Stockings complete, all but the tip of the toe; [illegible]

AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINE

Knits a great variety of fancy work, such as Shawls, [illegible]

AIKEN'S KNITTING MACHINE

Knits Under Shirts and Drawers, the most serviceable and durable that can be made; also, Table Covers, Suspenders, Purses, Cravats, Leggings, &c.

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For sale by VAN SCHAACK,

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1863.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

We give up a large share of our available space in to-day's paper to the lists of casualties at Murfreesboro. The brief record, which is silent as to the heroism of the noble hearts that are named therein—which carries with it but few of the consolations that compensate for the loss of friends in defence of the righteous cause—will send mourning to many a household in the Northwest. Hardly a family in our State that has not personal interest in it, derived from kinship, friendship or the bonds of patriotism. The lists are, we believe, full and correct.

A FACT ADMITTED.

The organ of Jeff. Davis, in this city, had the following in a leading editorial yesterday:

Here is a population of five and a half millions of whites, as sagacious, enterprising, determined as any on earth, controlling from three to four millions of negroes, who, with their labor may justly be counted as effective in defensive warfare as the whites, making an aggregate of nine millions, inflexibly opposed to the Federal government, and asserting their Independence. The government has waged a war upon them with all its energies, and it is now as far from success as at the commencement of the struggle. Its exhaustion has not been as great as theirs, because of its superiority of resources, but it has been equal to theirs when comparing the means of the parties at the outset.

Here is an admission wrung from a treasonable desire to humiliate the North, by making a disgraceful peace with the rebels,—an admission that the Jeff. Davis concern has steadily refused to make upon the demand of truth and patriotism. We mean the statement that in the war against the Union and the Constitution, one negro slave is just as effective, under rebel command, as a white man. That's what we and every man who saw the magnitude of the task that the North has undertaken, have all the while contended. The fact is the basis of the President's Proclamation, of the Confiscation Act, and the Anti-Slavery policy of the Republican party; and for all these the secesh concern in Chicago, in the article that we quote, furnishes an argument that is incontrovertible.

The Jeff. Davis organ inquires what's to be done. As one thinks, so will the question be answered. Those who are truly loyal, preferring the supremacy of the Government over its assailants, to anything else, will answer quickly: Let these slaves loose! Bid them join our army! Put arms in their hands, and set them in the front rank, where they may have a chance at their oppressors whom they now so reluctantly serve! That's the obvious policy of common sense, and to it the country must be committed. Another class, to whom slavery is more precious than their own birthright of freedom, will use the fact as the basis of a new and prolonged clamor for peace. They say, We cannot conquer the rebels and their slaves. We must not touch slavery, which is a sacred thing. Let us make peace. Cost what of honor, of security, of progress, of freedom, it may, peace we must have. We need not say that these affirmations are amplified and enforced in the secesh organ with such ability as it commands. Hating its use of the statement of fact, we thank it for the fact itself. It will be of use hereafter.

UNDERLYING BELIEFS.

It is well enough, nay it is necessary, to revert once in a while to the fundamental principles—the beliefs—which underlie, respectively, the rebellion of the South against the Constitution and the laws, and the efforts of the North to maintain that Constitution and those laws intact. It is well, because the people who suppose that this war is a question about "niggers," or a "question of office," raised by the politicians, and that the conflict may be ended by a day's effort for compromise, will [illegible] the differences between the sections fundamental, radical and irreconcilable. The war is the result of a heresy to which the thinkers of the South have become wedded—a heresy that condemns Republican Government, and the doctrine of the equal rights of the governed, [illegible] to which they will not [illegible]; and any other thing would have done as well as Slavery as a torch to fire the mass that the men of thought had prepared for the touch of flame. To show how wide the differences are between the theorists of the North and the reactionists of the South, we print to-day from DeBow's (Southern) Review, for August, 1862, an article of some length from the pen of George Fitzhugh, of Virginia, in which the beliefs of the Southern politicians are clearly and briefly expressed, and in which, also, the policy and tendency of the Confederate Government, should it be successful, are sufficiently foreshadowed. We invite for it the careful study of our Northern people, to the end that they may see that the war is really a conflict of ideas, and that the existence of written constitutions, the rights of minorities, and the freedom of the masses, are identified with it, and hang upon its result. The author of the article in question is a man of mark and influence in his State, and throughout the whole South; and the organ of opinion and criticism in which it was printed, is beyond all question a most reliable index of the beliefs and principles, commercial, political and economical, into which the men who organized and who now carry on the revolution, have grown by contact with that infernal institution that has made a wreck of their political and moral sense. And we desire, too, that our political opponents—the men who profess to believe that, by the letter of the law, the South is right so far as the Slavery question is concerned, and that Northern aggressions have much to answer for—read what Mr. Fitzhugh says; and if they who have adhered to the South under the supposition that she, also, was the possessor and keeper of their political faith, do not start back appalled by the extent and probable consequences of the heresy to which she is committed, we give them credit for patriotism that they do not possess. They have here an opportunity to learn a lesson that will make them, if not more loyal, at least content that the war should go on until the supremacy of the Democratic idea is restored.

It is not easy for one who is not familiar with the growth and progress of Southern opinion to see what Mr. Fitzhugh means in all that he says. But we who have been attentive students of Southern politics, and who have neglected nothing that would give us a clue to the intentions of the leading men of the slave-holding States, have no difficulty in interpreting his utterances. They accord with the idea which has obtained general currency among the slaveholders; and that is, to found a government on the maxims and practices of the Middle Ages. To a Southern man who has been long accustomed to contact with inferiors and slaves, the Feudal System without the crowned head, is the perfection of governmental institutions. To be permitted the privileges of residing on an estate as vast as he can buy or steal, to be surrounded by retainers who shall be slaves to his bidding; to be the lord paramount within his domain, acting without the restraints of laws applicable to lord and vassal alike; to be represented in the assemblages of his social equals, without necessary contact with ignorance or poverty; to be in his own person judge, jury and executioner of all offenders against his state, his person or his property; to spend his time in the sports of the field or in war—these are to-day the dreams of almost every leading Southern man; and to their realization Mr. Fitzhugh looks in the article that we quote. Of course all ideas of Freedom as we understand it—the freedom for others that we enjoy—and the equality of all in the eyes of the law, is dead in the South. Hence the hatred of Democracy that burns so fiercely; hence the impatience of constitutional restraint; hence the contempt for the masses; hence the assertion that capital should own its labor; hence the assumption of superiority in which the South indulges when she speaks of the North; hence, in a word—the war. Is it possible, that, when the real views of the rebel leaders are known, and the destruction of Democratic Republican institutions as the certain result of their success, is demonstrated, the rebellion will find adherents in the North? Are we ready to abandon the edifice that our fathers built, and go back to a structure of the Middle Ages?

Loyal Meeting in Carroll Co.

A meeting of the loyal people of Carroll county will be held at the new court house in Mount Carroll, to-morrow, (Saturday, Jan. 24th,) at 1 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of giving expression to their determination of supporting the National Administration on its policy for the suppression of the present unholy rebellion. Hon. J. V. Eustace of Rock Island and other well known speakers will be present. Every friend of a united country is called upon to be present.

FREE MASONRY IN MICHIGAN.—We observe by late Detroit papers that the Grand Lodge and other Masonic organizations held their annual meetings in that city last week. The attendance of delegates was unprecedentedly large—for instance out of 165 lodges—more than 140 were represented. The Grand Master, Hon. F. Darvan, delivered an oration, described as a production of rare merit, in which he speaks touchingly of the loss of distinguished brethren killed in battle during the past year, and recommends that suitable memorials of their merit be set up by the Grand Lodge. Much of his address refers to the prominent question now agitating the Masonic fraternity in this country, viz: Uniformity in rituals, in which Mr. Darvan takes sides with the intelligent Grand Master of Illinois and many other Grand Masters and Grand Lodges.

JUST LIKE BOSTON.—Some seventy-five citizens of Boston have just subscribed $9,114 for the benefit of the Western Sanitary Commission, located at St. Louis. Yet the Copperheads—many of whom have not subscribed the first dollar for our sick and wounded soldiers, but rather vilify them as Hessians, cut-throats, &c.—are howling themselves hoarse for "re-construction," with New England left out.

☞ There are no new developments about Speaker of the New York Assembly. The *Argus* and the *Journal* both contain articles favoring such an organization as, by concession on each side and a fair division of patronage, will compromise neither party and facilitate legislation. The real object of the Democracy—to prevent the election of a United States Senator in place of Preston King—was boldly avowed.

☞ The irrepressible George Francis Train announces that he intends to go to Murfreesboro and get exchanged as a rebel, in order that he may reach Richmond and settle up the war with Jeff. Davis. Probably, on his arrival at Murfreesboro, Gen. Rosecrans will order him sent to the lunatic asylum at Nashville.

☞ The strike at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy Yard, is about given up. Most of the men have returned to their work—only a few leading malcontents standing out. The strike was never general; but many opposed to it were compelled to stop work from fear of the violence of the leaders.

A HOAX.—The reported dreadful accident to a skating party in Elmira, New York, by which twenty-seven persons were drowned, is now said to be a hoax. No such accident has taken place. The fellow who started the cruel hoax should be hung, drawn and quartered.

ANOTHER MONITOR.—The Lehigh, an iron-clad of the Monitor pattern, was launched at Chester, Pa., on Saturday last. It is claimed that the Lehigh will be the most complete Monitor afloat.

COPPERHEAD FAILURE IN COLES COUNTY.

The Copperheads Call a Peace Meeting which Proves a War Meeting.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

MATTOON, Ill., Jan. 17, 1863.

To-day there was a "peace meeting" held [illegible] in the *Coles County Ledger*, a weekly more remarkable for its bitterness against President Lincoln and the Union cause than for any hostility to Jeff. Davis and his conspirators. The renegade *Courier* also noticed the meeting favorably.

This paper has been for some time nominally edited by Wm. How, but in reality its editorials have always been written by the Union men of Charleston until within the last few weeks, when the editor had imbibed so freely of a poor article of whisky that he went hopelessly over to the Copperheads.

With these means of publication, it might be expected that all who sympathised with their "Southern brethren" would be on hand to vote for whatever O. B. Ficklin & Co. dictated. But by accident, or otherwise, the call was made without distinction of party.

The meeting assembled and officers were elected without opposition. Everything indicated great harmony for the party and some comfort for the traitors.

The resolutions were read with the usual amount of popular slang, calculated to frighten the timid and ignorant into the belief that the party in power had ignored the Constitution and conspired against the liberties of the people.

Next came the discussion. Hon. O. B. Ficklin made a Butternut speech. He proved to his entire satisfaction that the Union army was all cut to pieces, and that the country was gone to ruin. In the course of his remarks he alluded to Mr. Ingersoll, when a soldier cried out, "Bully for Ingersoll." Three cheers were then given for Ingersoll, which perfectly astonished that portion of the Democracy who had calculated to have things all their own way.

Every leader commenced to stare with wonder.

J. D. Vandever followed in a speech not quite so revolutionary. Then the House rang with calls for Bromwell, who made a short appropriate and eloquent Union speech, and in conclusion offered a substitute for the treasonable portions of the resolutions.

Bromwell's substitute was adopted by an overwhelming majority, and the resolutions then passed almost unanimously amidst deafening cheers for Bromwell and the Union; thereby saving our county from everlasting infamy.

Rest assured the Copperheads will not call another peace meeting in Coles county during the war. Yours, for the Union,

MATTOON.

Deceased Soldiers at Cairo.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, DIST. OF CAIRO, Cairo, Ills., Jan. 20th, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

For the benefit of their friends, I send you the annexed list of soldiers who died on board the steamer Die Vernon, and were left here for burial:

James Eaton Co. C 49th Ind.
George G. McClintock, C, 118th Ills.
Orrison Lowell, 1st Sergt., G, 31st Iowa.
Joseph Kitchen, I, 42d Ohio.
J. Martin, A, 118th Ills.
David P. Masters, E, 60th Ind.
Thomas Lamprell, H, 3d Ills. cavalry.
Ribsland Reakin, E, 4th Iowa.
W. E. Larrius, Lieut., K, 42d Ind.
George W. Dowers, E, 83d Ind.
Harvey Berrigan, H, 56th Ohio.
Albert Gillett, 1st Iowa battery.
Wm. H. Straub, B, 120th Ohio.
James W. Kincaide, 1st Sergt. A, 3d Ills cavalry.
Jesse F. Roberts, A, 118th Ills.
John F. Fulk, E, 16th Ind.
Jacob Rodgers, F, 31st Iowa.

JOHN H. TAGGART,
Post Surgeon and Acting Medical Director.

English Writers on American Politics.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

A glance at the last number (January, 1863,) of *Temple Bar*, an English monthly magazine of high repute, edited by George Augustus Sala, the eminent novelist, will show the utter ignorance of English writers on American subjects, which would be amusing if it were not contemptible.

In an article entitled "The Newspaper Press of America," over the initials of "R. K.," the author informs the readers of *Temple Bar* that "James Watson-Webb, formerly of the New York *Inquirer*, is the United States Minister to Turkey;" that the "New York *Tribune*, edited by H. Greeley, is Democratic, and is distinguished for its advocacy of peace principles, and opposition to capital punishment;" that the "*Times* is the Whig organ, edited by Henry Raymond, *the new Speaker of the House of Representatives*;" that the "*Herald* is ultra Democratic;" and that the "*New York Ledger* is conducted by Fanny Fern."

These items must be new to most American readers. "R. K." concludes his article by a bombastic proclamation of the superior ability, independence and dignity of the English over the American press. The above is on a par with the recent statement of a London daily, that Gen. Ben Butler was Vice-President during the Administration of President Pierce.

H.

A COMMERCIAL PEOPLE.—When John Van Buren said "we are a commercial people," he said what was true. It is reported that an individual, a few days since, in New York city, was offering for sale to financial men certain secrets of the Treasury Department which would enable those in possession of them so to take advantage of the stock and money market as to make handsome profits at no risk. The prices charged were in proportion to the importance of the information given. To what extent "transactions" were had, is not stated. Of course Secretary Chase was utterly ignorant of this operation. It was probably carried on through an abuse of his confidence by some one in the Department.—*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

THE MURFREESBORO FIGHT.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL HASCALL.

Complete List of Killed and Wounded in Seventeen Illinois Regiments and Two Batteries.

Lists of Michigan and Wisconsin Killed and Wounded.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

MURFREESBORO, January 13, 1863.

The following is the official report of Gen. Hascall of 1st brigade, 1st division, left wing of the army:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST BRIGADE 1ST DIVISION, LEFT WING, NEAR MURFREESBORO, TENN., January 6th, 1863.

Capt. M. P. Bestow, A. A. G.:

SIR—I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my brigade, (formerly the 15th brigade, 6th division, but under the new nomenclature, the 1st brigade, 1st division, left wing,) on the eventful 31st of December, 1862. During the night of the 30th, I had received notice through Gen. Wood, our division commander, that the left wing, Crittenden's corps, would cross Stone River and attack the enemy on their right. My brigade was posted on the extreme left of our entire line of battle, and was guarding and overlooking the ford over which we were to cross. On the morning of the 31st, heavy firing was heard on the extreme right of our line, (McCook's corps), but as they had been fighting their way all the distance from Nolinsville, as we had from Lavergne, no particular importance was attached to this, and I was getting my brigade into position ready to cross as soon as Gen. Van Cleve's division, which was then crossing, was over. All this time the firing on the right became heavier and apparently near to us, and our fears began to be aroused that the right wing was being driven rapidly back upon us. At this juncture, Van Cleve halted his division, and the most terrible state of suspense pervaded the entire left, as it became more and more evident that the right was being driven rapidly back upon us. On and on they came, till the heaviest fire was getting nearly around to the Pike leading to Nashville, when Gen. Rosecrans appeared in person, and ordered me to go with my brigade at once to the support of the right, pointing towards our rear, where the heaviest fire was raging. Gen. Van Cleve's division and Col. Harker's brigade of our division received the same order. I at once changed the front of my brigade to the rear, preparatory to starting in the same direction, but had not proceeded more than 200 yards in the new direction before the crowd of fugitives from the right wing became so numerous, and the fleeing mule teams and horsemen so thick, that it was impossible for me to go forward with my command without it becoming a confused mass. I therefore halted and awaited developments. Gen. Van Cleve and Colonel Harker not meeting with much opposition passed forward and got into position beyond the railroad, ready to open on the enemy as soon as our fugitives were out of the way. They soon opened fire, joined by some batteries and troops belonging to the centre (Gen. Thomas' corps), and Estep's Battery of my brigade, and after about an hour's firing along this new line, during which time I was moving my command from point to point, ready to support any troops that most needed it. The onslaught of the enemy seemed to be in a great measure checked, and we had reasonable probability of maintaining this line. During all this time my men were exposed to a severe fire of shot and shell from a battery on the other side of the river, and several men killed. About this time an aid of General Palmer's came galloping up to me and said that unless he could be supported his division would have to give way. Palmer's division formed the right of Gen. Crittenden's line of battle on the morning of the 31st. After consulting with Gen. Wood, he ordered me to send a regiment to support General Palmer. Accordingly, I sent the 3d Kentucky regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Samuel McKee. Before the regiment had been ten minutes in its new position, Capt. Kerstetter, my Adjutant General, reported to me that Colonel McKee had been killed, and the regiment badly cut up. I therefore moved at once with the other three regiments of my command, to their relief. The line they were trying to hold, was that part of an original line of battle lying immediately to the right of the railroad, and forming an acute angle with the same. This portion of our original line, about two regiments front, together with two fronts to the right held by Col. Wagner's brigade, was [illegible] of our original line of battle but what our troops had been driven from; and if they succeeded in carrying this they would have turned our left, and a total route of our forces could not then have been avoided. Seeing the importance of the position, I told my men that it must be held even if it cost the last man we had. I immediately sent in the 26th Ohio, commanded by the gallant Major Wm. H. Squires, to take position on the right of the 3d Kentucky and support it, and dispatched an aid for the 58th Indiana battery to come to this point and open on the enemy. No sooner had the 26th Ohio got into position than they became hotly engaged, [illegible] the numerous dead and wounded that were immediately brought to the rear, told how desperate was the contest. [illegible] Lieut. McClellan, [illegible] wounded and brought to the rear. [illegible] less than five minutes expired by my [illegible] regiment took position. [illegible] The 3d Kentucky, now reduced to less than one-half its original numbers, with ten out of its fourteen remaining officers badly wounded, were still bravely at work. In less than ten minutes after the fall of Lieut. Col. McKee, the gallant Major Daniel R. Collier, of that regiment, received two severe wounds, one in the leg and the other in the breast. Adjutant Bullitt had his horse shot from under him, but nothing could induce either of them to leave the field. Equally conspicuous and meritorious was the conduct of Major Squires and Adjutant Franklin of the 26th Ohio. Major Squires' horse was three times shot through the neck; nevertheless, he and all his officers stood by throughout, and most gallantly sustained and encouraged their men. Estep's battery came up in due time, and taking position on a little rise of ground in the rear of the 26th Ohio and 3d Kentucky, opened a terrible fire of shot and shell over the heads of our Infantry. In about one hour after the 26th Ohio got into position this terrible attack of the enemy was repulsed, and they drew back into the wood and under cover of an intervening hill to reform their battered columns and renew the attack. I now took a survey of the situation, and found that along the entire line, to the right and left of the railroad, which had not yet been carried by the enemy, I was the only General officer present, and was, therefore, in command and responsible for the conduct of affairs. Col. Hazen, commanding a brigade in Gen. Palmer's division, was present with his brigade to the left of the railroad; and Col. Gross, commanding another brigade in the same division, was also present with what there was left of his brigade, and most nobly did he co-operate with me, with the 6th and 24th Ohio to the right of the railroad, while Col. Wagner, commanding the 2d brigade in the 1st division, (left wing,) nobly sustained his front, assisted by Col. Hazen to the left of the railroad. I now relieved the 3d Kentucky regiment, who were nearly annihilated and out of ammunition, with the 58th Indiana regiment of my brigade, commanded by Col. Geo. P. Buell; and this being a much larger regiment than the 3d Kentucky, filled up the entire space from where the right of the 3d Kentucky rested to the railroad. I then threw forward the right of the 6th Ohio regiment of Col. Gross' brigade, which was on the right of the 26th Ohio, so that its line of battle was more nearly perpendicular to the railroad and so its fire would sweep the front of the 26th Ohio and 58th Indiana, and supported the 6th Ohio with Estep's Battery on a little eminence to its right, and brought up the 97th Ohio, Col. Lane, from Wagner's brigade to still further strengthen the right. These dispositions being made, I galloped a little to the rear and found Gen. Rosecrans and called his attention to the importance of the position I was holding, and the necessity of keeping it well supported. He rode to the front with me, approved of the dispositions I had made, spoke a few words of encouragement to the men, cautioning them to hold their fire until the enemy had got well up, and had no sooner retired than the enemy emerged from the woods and over the hill, and were moving upon us again in splendid style and in great force. As soon as they came in sight, the 6th and 26th Ohio and Estep's Battery opened on them and did splendid execution, but on they came till within 100 yards of our line, when Col. Buell of the 58th Indiana, who had lost three men, but had not fired a gun, ordered his men to fire. The effect was indescribable, the enemy fell in winrows and went staggering back from the effects of this unexpected volley. Soon, however, they came up again and assaulted us furiously for about one and a half hours, but the men all stood their ground nobly and at the end of that time compelled the enemy to retire as before. During the heat of this attack a heavy cross fire was brought to bear on the position I occupied, and Corporal Frank Mayer of the 3d Ohio volunteer cavalry, in command of my escort, was shot through the leg; and my Adjutant General, Capt. Ed. R. Kerstetter, was shot through his coat, grazing his back. The regiments all behaved splendidly again and the 58th Ind. won immortal honors. Lieut. Blackford of that regiment was shot dead and several of the officers, including Capts. Downey and Alexander, badly wounded. Estep's Battery was compelled to retire from the position assigned it, after firing half a dozen rounds, but it did terrible execution while there. The 6th and 24th Ohio did noble service, as the 97th, but their own immediate commanders will, no doubt, allude to them more particularly. Thus ended the third assault upon the position. I should have remarked that the 100th Illinois regiment, the other regiment composing my brigade, which was in reserve during the first engagement described above, [illegible] under instruction of Col. Hazen, moved to the front on the left of the railroad, and taken up a position at right angles with the railroad, where they fought splendidly in all the actions that took place on the left of the road. There was no formidable attack made upon them, though they were almost constantly under fire of greater or less severity, particularly from shot and shell, and suffered quite severely in killed and wounded. Lieut. Morrison Worthington of that regiment, was killed while gallantly sustaining his men, and six other commissioned officers, including Major Hammond, were wounded. Their operations being to the left of the railroad and in a wood, did not come so immediately under my personal observation, but their conduct, from Col. Bartleson down, was such as leaves nothing to be desired. The 58th Indiana, having now been over three hours in action, and the 26th Ohio about four hours, were exhausted and very near out of ammunition, I therefore relieved the 58th Indiana with the 40th Indiana, from Col. Wagner's Brigade, and the 26th Ohio was relieved by the 23d Kentucky. There was now not more than an hour of the day left, and though the enemy were constantly [illegible] our left [illegible] we had sustained ourselves [illegible] lose everything, as our left would then have been turned and utter rout or capture inevitable. To the fearless spirits who hazarded and lost their lives on this consecrated spot the country owes a deep debt of gratitude. No purer patriot, more upright man and devoted Christian than Col. McKee of the 3d Kentucky, ever offered up his life in defence of his country.

To the members of my staff, present with me in the field, Capt. Edmund R. Kerstetter, Assistant Adjutant, Lieut. James R. Hume, Aid-de-Camp, and Lieut. James R. Warner, Inspector General, I am under the greatest obligations. They were constantly with me in the thickest of the fight, ably and gallantly assisting me in every way possible. My escort was also faithful and efficient. With the exceptions already alluded to, all of us were so fortunate as to get through unscathed.

The casualties in the brigade were as follows:

The third Kentucky went into action with thirteen officers and three hundred enlisted men, and lost:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	1	9	[illegible]
Enlisted men	18	[illegible]	34

The 58th Indiana went into action with nineteen officers and 380 enlisted men and lost—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	1	4	[illegible]
Enlisted men	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The 100th Illinois went into action with twenty-seven officers and 394 enlisted men and lost—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enlisted men	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The 26th Ohio went into action with twelve officers and 374 enlisted men and lost—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enlisted men	[illegible]	77	[illegible]

RECAPITULATION.

The brigade went into action with seventy-one officers and 1,454 enlisted men and lost—

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Officers	4	21	[illegible]
Enlisted men	[illegible]	[illegible]	34
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	34

Total killed and missing in brigade [illegible]

For more minute reports of the parts performed by the different regiments, I transmit herewith their respective reports. During the evening of the 31st I was notified that in consequence of the indisposition of General Wood and a wound received by him during the day, he was relieved of the command of the division, and that the same would devolve upon myself. I therefore turned over the command of the brigade to Col. Geo. P. Buell of the 58th Indiana, and assumed command of the division.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Official.) MILO S. HASCALL,
Brig. Gen. Vols. Comd'g Brigade.
ED. R. KERSTETTER, Capt. and A. A. G.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

21st Illinois Infantry.

List of killed wounded and missing in the 21st regiment Illinois volunteers:

Col. J. W. S. Alexander, wounded in foot severely. Died Jan. 20th.

COMPANY A—*Killed*—Corp Alexander Beecher, Jacob Canding, Wm H Higgins, Elijah Smith, 2d Lieut Joseph C Alvord, Sergt Robert Dines, Hugh Bacon, Oliver Woolman, Chas Peters, John Ruby, John P Wise, Alex Hogan. *Wounded*—B F Wills, severely; John Leigh, left side, severely; Wm H Stewart, left foot, slightly; Corp Joseph Waggener, left side, severely; Randolph Zorger, left shoulder, severely; David Crawford, left thigh, severely; Jonathan Bell, left thigh, severely; Rudolphus D Morgan, right hand, slightly.

[illegible]

22d Illinois Infantry.

[illegible]

25th Illinois Infantry.

[illegible]

27th Illinois Infantry.

[illegible]

34th Illinois Infantry.

[illegible]

35th Illinois Infantry.

[illegible]

36th Illinois Infantry.

[illegible]

38th Illinois Infantry.

[illegible]

42d Illinois Infantry.

[illegible]

44th Illinois Infantry.

[illegible]

51st Illinois Regiment.

[illegible]

73d Illinois Infantry.

[illegible]

74th Illinois Infantry.

[illegible]

75th Illinois Infantry.

[illegible]

79th Illinois Infantry.

[illegible]

88th (2d Board of Trade) Illinois Volunteers.

[illegible]

89th (Railroad) Illinois Infantry.

[illegible]

Board of Trade Battery.

[illegible]

Battery C—1st Artillery.

[illegible]

14th Wisconsin Infantry.

[illegible]

15th Wisconsin Infantry.

[illegible]

8th Wisconsin Battery.

[illegible]

21st Michigan Infantry.

[illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED—A Proof [illegible]

WANTED.—Notice to [illegible]

WANTED—A General [illegible]

WANTED—By a young [illegible]

WANTED—A situation [illegible]

WANTED—A gentleman [illegible]

WANTED—A woman Cook [illegible]

WANTED—To buy a house [illegible]

WANTED—Immediately [illegible]

WANTED—A Farm. [illegible]

WANTED—$600 for one year [illegible]

WANTED—To rent, a [illegible]

WANTED—A Partner. [illegible]

WANTED.—To Merchants [illegible]

WANTED—Furnished [illegible]

WANTED—To Trade, [illegible] FREMONT'S TRAVELS.

WANTED—A nice family [illegible]

WANTED—Persons [illegible]

WANTED.—To Grocers. [illegible]

WANTED—A retail stock of [illegible]

WANTED—Agents for a [illegible]

WANTED—A Wet Nurse. [illegible]

WANTED—A situation [illegible]

WANTED, FARMS AND LANDS. [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to canvass [illegible]

WANTED—(600,000) [illegible] PATRIOTIC COMBINATION PRIZE PACKAGE [illegible]

WANTED—Employment [illegible]

WANTED.—$75 a Month [illegible]

WANTED—One good A[illegible]

WANTED—Agents. [illegible]

WANTED—At 169 Dearborn [illegible] SITUATIONS FOR [illegible]

WANTED—500 Agents. MALE OR FEMALE [illegible] The Language of [illegible]

SORGHUM WANTED [illegible]

WHITE WILLOW CUTTINGS [illegible]

ATTENTION, TEACH[illegible] A BEAUTIFUL [illegible]

Special Notices.

A CARD. [illegible] Deafness and Blindness [illegible]

STERLING'S AMBROSIA FOR THE HAIR. [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S [illegible] GRAY, RED, OR RUSTY HAIR [illegible]

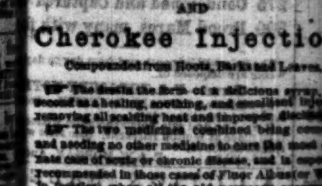
THE GOOD SAMARITAN [illegible]

CATARRH! CATARRH! Dr. Seeley's Liquid Catarrh Remedy, A sure cure for Catarrh or Cold in the Head. [illegible]

A CARD TO THE LADIES. Dr. Duponco's Golden Pills FOR FEMALES. [illegible] Price, $1.00 per Box. [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES. Dr. Cheeseman's Pills. [illegible] DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS [illegible]

GLAD NEWS FOR THE U[illegible] FORTUNATE. The Long Sought for Discovered at Last.



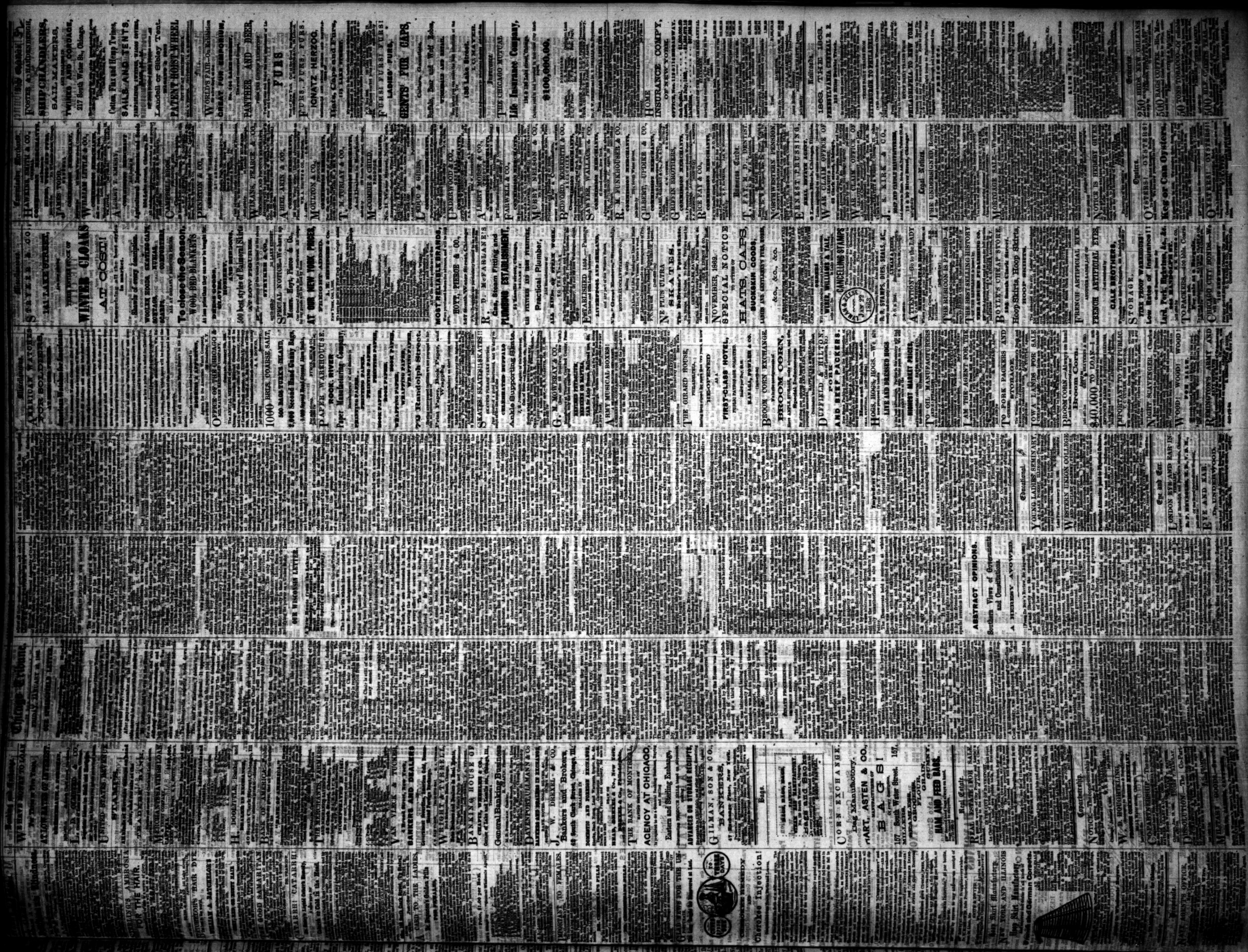
CHEROKEE REMEDY AND Cherokee Injection. Compounded from Roots, Barks and Leaves. [illegible]

Hoop Skirt Manufactory. NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS Hoop Skirt Manufactory. And importer and dealer in all kinds of French and German Corsets [illegible]

[illegible] Notice to Wholesale Buyers. [illegible]

Proposals.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, New York, Jan. [illegible] [illegible] Lead Wire, [illegible]



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